



1 Huang passed away while taking a shower in an upstairs  
2 bathroom, resulting in extensive water damage to the property. (Id.  
3 ¶¶ 13-14.) The administrator of Huang's estate, Tudor Chirila (the  
4 "administrator"), obtained several checks for the property damage  
5 from the insurer of the property (the "insurance checks") that were  
6 made out to both Defendant Bank of America and the administrator.  
7 (Id. ¶¶ 19-20.) In order to be negotiated, the insurance checks  
8 required Defendant Bank of America's endorsement. (Id. ¶ 20.)  
9 However, Defendant Bank of America has refused to endorse the  
10 insurance checks or allow their deposit into the estate's account.  
11 (Id. ¶ 21.) Plaintiff has since been unable to repair the property,  
12 sell the property, or pay the mortgage. (Id. ¶ 22.)

13 Some time after Huang's death, one of her relatives entered her  
14 home and took her checkbook for her account with Defendant Bank of  
15 America and negotiated several checks in an amount in excess of  
16 \$10,000 (the "forged checks"). (Id. ¶ 15.) Defendant Bank of  
17 America cashed the forged checks and the relative fled the country.  
18 (Id. ¶¶ 16-17.)

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## 20 **II. Procedural Background**

21 Plaintiff filed a complaint (#1 Ex. A) in the Second Judicial  
22 District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of  
23 Washoe (the "State Court") on December 1, 2010. On December 15,  
24 2010, the State Court issued a preliminary injunction enjoining  
25 Defendants from commencing a trustee's sale or foreclosure on the  
26 subject property. (#4 Ex. 1.) The State Court further ordered (#4

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1 Ex. 1) Defendant Bank of America to endorse the insurance checks and  
2 deposit the funds in the estate's account.

3 On January 3, 2011, Defendants removed the case to the United  
4 States District Court for the District of Nevada via a petition (#1)  
5 for removal. On January 11, 2011, Defendants moved (#5) to dismiss  
6 the complaint (#1 Ex. 1) pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
7 12(b)(6). The Court summarily granted (#12) the motion on February  
8 15, 2011 with leave to file a renewed motion to file an amended  
9 complaint. On March 1, 2011, Plaintiff filed its motion (#13) to  
10 amend the complaint. Defendants responded (#14) on March 18, 2011,  
11 and Plaintiff replied (#15) on March 29, 2011.

12 Along with their March 18 response (#14), Defendants filed a  
13 motion (#14) for summary judgment, despite the fact that the only  
14 operative complaint in the case had been dismissed. Plaintiff  
15 responded (#16) and Defendant replied (#18).

### 17 **III. Legal Standard**

18 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), leave to  
19 amend is to be "freely given when justice so requires." In general,  
20 amendment should be allowed with "extreme liberality." Owens v.  
21 Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc., 244 F.3d 708 712 (9th Cir. 2001)  
22 (quoting Morongo Band of Missions Indians v. Rose, 893 F.2d 1074,  
23 1079 (9th Cir. 1990)). If factors such as undue delay, bad faith,  
24 dilatory motive, undue prejudice, or futility of amendment are  
25 present, leave to amend may properly be denied in the district  
26 court's discretion. Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d  
27 1048, 1051-52 (9th Cir. 2003). The futility analysis determines

1 whether the proposed amendment would survive a motion to dismiss  
2 pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc., 845 F.2d  
3 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988).

#### 4 5 IV. Discussion

6 Plaintiff's proposed amended complaint (#13 Ex. 1) alleges five  
7 causes of action for (1) wrongful foreclosure; (2) wrongful payment  
8 of checks with forged instrument; (3) breach of contract; (4) breach  
9 of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; and (5)  
10 unauthorized debt collection.

11 The Court finds that amendment to allow Plaintiff's first cause  
12 of action for wrongful foreclosure would be futile. Plaintiffs have  
13 failed to state a claim for wrongful foreclosure because a claim for  
14 wrongful foreclosure does not arise until the power of sale is  
15 exercised. Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n, 662 P.2d 610,  
16 623 (Nev. 1983). As the property has not yet been sold (see Pl.'s  
17 Mot. Leave File Am. Compl. at 3-4 (#13)), Plaintiff's claim for  
18 wrongful foreclosure is not actionable. Accordingly, Plaintiff will  
19 be denied leave to amend the complaint to include a cause of action  
20 for wrongful foreclosure.

21 In opposing Plaintiffs' motion (#13) for leave to file an  
22 amended complaint, Defendants argue that allowing Plaintiff to plead  
23 an additional claim for unauthorized debt collection would be  
24 futile. Liability under Chapter 649 of the Nevada Revised Statutes  
25 is premised on liability under the federal Fair Debt Collection  
26 Practices Act ("FDCPA"). NEV. REV. STAT. § 649.370. At the  
27 threshold, Plaintiff must establish that Defendants are debt  
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1 collectors within the meaning of the FDCPA. The FDCPA definition of  
2 "debt collector" excludes any person who collects a debt "to the  
3 extent such activity . . . concerns a debt which is not in default  
4 at the time it is obtained by such person." 15 U.S.C. §  
5 1692a(6)(F). The legislative history of section 1692(a)(6) confirms  
6 that a "debt collector" does not include "the consumer's creditors,  
7 a mortgage servicing company, or any assignee of the debt, so long  
8 as the debt was not in default at the time it was assigned." Croce  
9 v. Trinity Mortg. Assur. Corp., No. 2:08-CV-01612, 2009 WL 3172110,  
10 at \*2 (D. Nev. Sept. 28, 2009) (citing S.Rep. No. 95-382, at 3  
11 (1977)). Furthermore, foreclosure pursuant to a deed of trust does  
12 not constitute debt collection under the FDCPA. Fitzgerald v.  
13 Clarion Mortg. Capital, No. 3:10-cv-766, 2011 WL 2633502 at \*5 (D.  
14 Nev. July 5, 2011) (citing Camacho-Villa v. Great W. Home Loans, No.  
15 3:10-CV-210, 2011 WL 1103681, at \*4 (D. Nev. Mar. 23, 2011)); see  
16 also Izenberg v. ETS Servs., LLC, 589 F. Supp. 2d 1193 (C.D. Cal.  
17 2008); Hulse v. Ocwen Fed. Bank, 195 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1204 (D. Or.  
18 2002). For these reasons, the FDCPA and the corresponding Nevada  
19 debt collection statutes do not apply to Defendants. Plaintiff will  
20 therefore be denied the opportunity to include a claim for  
21 unauthorized debt collection due to futility.

## 22 V. Conclusion

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24 Plaintiff's proposed amended complaint (#13 Ex. 1) contains  
25 five causes of action. The Court finds that amendment to include  
26 the first claim for wrongful foreclosure and the fifth claim for  
27 unauthorized debt collection would be futile. However, the rest of  
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1 the claims may proceed. Furthermore, Defendants filed their motion  
2 (#14) for summary judgment based on the proposed amended complaint.  
3 As there is as yet no operative complaint in this action, it is  
4 inappropriate to rule on a motion for summary judgment at this time.

5 Further, the status of the State Court order (#4 Ex. 1) entered  
6 on December 15, 2010 granting the preliminary injunction enjoining  
7 foreclosure and ordering Defendant Bank of America to endorse the  
8 insurance checks remains uncertain. Even though the action has been  
9 removed here, this Court emphasizes that the State Court order  
10 remains in full force and effect.

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12 **IT IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's motion (#13)  
13 to amend the complaint will be **DENIED** with prejudice as to  
14 Plaintiff's first and fifth proposed causes of action and **GRANTED** as  
15 to Plaintiff's second, third, and fourth proposed causes of action.  
16 Plaintiff will have fourteen (14) days to submit an amended  
17 complaint.

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19 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants' motion (#14) for summary  
20 judgment will be **DENIED** without prejudice. Defendants may renew  
21 their motion after Plaintiff files an amended complaint.

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23 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the parties shall have twenty-one  
24 (21) days within which to file a contemporaneous points and  
25 authorities regarding the status of the State Court order (#4 Ex.  
26 1). The respective parties shall have fourteen (14) days thereafter

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1 to respond to the points and authorities of respective opposing  
2 counsel.

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5 DATED: October 13, 2011.

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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